Generation and Sale of Power of Raps Unit-I

429. DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons behind generating 402 MUs and selling only 281 MUs in 1993-94 (forecasts) from the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit-I

(b) what is being done to increase the capacity factor of the said Power Station;

(c) how will the gap between the generated units and sold units of energy be bridged;

(d) what are the total losses of the said Power Station for this year; and

(e) how will the losses be reduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPTTS. OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c) Unit-I of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station is the first Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor set up in India. It was originally designed with a capacity of 220 MWe, but was derated to 100 MWe due to certain major technical problems on account of light water leak in the South end-shield. The Unit is also facing the problem of minor but difficult Heavy Water leak in the over pressure relief device (OPRD) mounted on the calendria in an inaccossible area. Inspite of the best efforts, it has not been possible so far to overcome the problems fully and therefore the unit's capacity factor is low with respect to the derated capacity. The difference in generation and sales arises out of the Unit's own consumption. This station's consumption continues to be about the same as for a 220 MWe station and therefore, as a percentage, the station consumption out of total generation is high. The technical problems are quite complex and the capacity can be improved only after these problems are successfully overcome.

(d) and (e) Against the revenue expenditure of Rs. 64.51 Crores in 1992- 93, the income from sale of electricity was Rs. 6.98 Crores. The tariff is low because it has not been revised keeping in view the derated capacity of the unit. The losses can be reduced only after the technical problems are successfully overcome and the tariff is made commensurate with the rerated capacity of the unit.

Losses of ECIL

430. DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for which the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. incurred a loss of Rs. 3.66 crores for the year 1992-93 when the whole electronic industry in the country is in profit;

(b) what is the component of administrative costs in the cost of production of the goods produced by the ECIL;

(c) whether the value added per employee of ECIL is less than their unit wages;

(d) whether in the current year the ECIL will earn profits, as contemplated; and

(e) whether the ECIL will be privatised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) ECIL did not incur any loss during the year 1992-93. ECIL earned a profit of Rs. 109.78 lakhs after tax during 1992-93.

(b) Administrative cost (including selling cost) was around 21% of the total cost of production, during 1992-93.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) ECIL expects to maintain the trend of profit during the current year.

(e) There is no proposal at present to privatise ECIL.

Production, Import and Export of C-14

431. DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount and value of

Carbon-14 produced in our country annually by the Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology;

(b) whether there is any other source which produced C-14, besides the Board;

(c) out of the total C-14 produced, how much is used in our country for C-14 dating technology;

(d) whether C-14 is imported in our country and if so, how much; and

(e) if not, whether Government export C-14 and if so, how much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Carbon-14 is not being produced at present by Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology.

(b) No, Sir. There is no source which produces Carbon-14 in India.

(c) Does not arise, since C-14 is not produced in the country.

(d) Yes, Sir. Approximately 800 mCi of C-14 is imported from time to time to meet the current requirements for the preparation of labelled compounds.

(e) There is no export of C-14.

Phosphatic Fertilizers

432. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the raw-material required to manufacture phosphatic fertilizers;

(b) how much of it is indigenously available and how much is imported;

(c) whether there are any plans to install phosphatic fertiliser manufacturing plants in Gulf countries or in Canada; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Rock phosphate, sulphur, ammonia and phosphoric acid are the raw materials required for the manufacture of different types of phosphatic fertilizers.

(b) The indigenous raw materials for the manufacture of phosphatic fertilizers meet about 5% of the requirement; balance is met through imports.

(c) and (d). M/s. Southern Petro- chemical Industries Corporation Limited (SPIC) is implementing a joint venture project in Jordan for the manufacture of phosphoric acid, which is the major input for producing DAP.

Packing guidelines for Urea Manufacturers

433. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is obligatory for the urea manufacturers to pack their materials in jute bags;

(b) if so, under what provisions of Government regulations, and the reasons for imposition of such obligations;

(c) whether Government have studied the advantages of packing this material in HDPE woven sacks instead of jute bags; and

(d) if so, the results of such a study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) Under the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory use in Packaing Commodities) Act, 1987, it is obligatory for the urea manufacturers to pack urea in jute bags. This has been envisaged to give relief to the jute industry and to encourage jute farmers.